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Gulf of St. Lawrence as being a work of brilliant promise (p. 429). Is he aware that it has been practically abandoned, and that the unfortunate shareholders have probably lost hopelessly the millions which they invested in it? A good many mistakes in the spelling of names need not be designated here. It is not a slight defect, too, that no account of the aborigines is given.

The merits of the book are, however, substantial. The style is good, the arrangement of the matter is excellent, and Mr. Roberts has a just sense of proportion and avoids the fault, which most historians of Canada commit, of giving undue space to the French as compared with the English period. It is striking testimony to the possibilities of the union of the two races in Canada that this story of a great international struggle is so told as to avoid any appeal to the prejudices either of the English or of the French. Mr. Roberts thinks that the Canadian people may reap benefit from their peculiar situation by ripening the good traits both of French and of English character. He is optimistic throughout. He can find it in his heart to think that Canada's slow growth in population is a, not even disguised, blessing (p. 408), and some of his sentences read like Fourth of July declamation: "The figure of our destiny looms splendid and mysterious before us" (p. 437). "The imperial heritage to which Canada thus fell heir is one so vast that nations might be carved from it and the loss scarcely noticed" (p. 361). Canada does not need this turgid rhetoric. She is moving towards a great future, and the best thing that her literary sons can do for her is to make clear the sober historical conditions which have resulted in her present status.

The already famous papyrus fragment recently discovered at Oxyrhynchus, 120 miles south of Cairo, has been edited by the discoverers, Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt, late Fellows of the University of Oxford, under the title *Λόγια Ἰησοῦ*, *Sayings of Our Lord* (London, Henry Frowde, pp. 20). From the fact that the papyri found in its immediate vicinity belong to the second and third centuries, from the "characteristically Roman aspect" of the handwriting, from the presence of contractions usually found in Biblical MSS., and from the fact that the papyrus was in book-form, not roll-form, the editors assign it to the period 150-300 A. D. We are greatly indebted to them for the speed with which they have given the text of the fragment to the public; but it is probably too early to attempt a definite solution of the historical questions which it raises—we must wait for the discovery of other portions of the papyrus. Of the eight Logia fragments of which are discernible, six are wholly or in great part legible: the first is identical with Luke vi. 42; the second is legalistic ("except ye keep the Sabbath") and perhaps Gnostic ("except ye fast to the world"—but the Greek construction of this phrase is impossible); the third ("I found all men drunken," etc.) is in tone unlike anything in the New Testament; the fifth ("raise the stone and there thou shalt find me," etc.) appears to have a Gnostic tinge; the sixth is, in its first half, substantially identical with Luke iv. 24; the

seventh in an expansion of Matt. v. 14. The editors regard the primitive setting and original character of the Sayings as fixing the composition of the fragment in the period "when the canonical gospels had not yet reached their preëminent position," that is, according to them, not later than 140 A. D.; and they stoutly, and too sweepingly, deny that there is any Gnostic coloring in the fragment. They are probably right in their assertion that there is no good evidence that the Logia are taken from the "Gospel according to the Egyptians," or the "Gospel according to the Hebrews," or that they have any immediate connection with the Logia of Matthew or with those of Papias. Their correspondence with Luke is striking (the seventh Logion, however, rather suggests Matthew), but their divergence from the synoptical gospels is no less striking. They profess to be a collection of the sayings of Jesus—but how and when was the collection made? There were doubtless many such collections in the first and second centuries. Does this fragment contain excerpts from various sources, gospels canonical and uncanonical, and other writings, some of which were tinged with Gnosticism? Or, does it represent an early collection from which our canonical gospels drew? These questions must be left for the present unanswered.

C. H. T.

The contrast between English and American county histories is, to an American historical student, a painful and humiliating thought. It is brought home once more by the new *History of Northumberland*, issued under the direction of a public-spirited committee of gentlemen of the county, headed by Earl Percy and including Dr. Thomas Hodgkin and the late Canon Raine. The third volume of this superb work (London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co., pp. 352) is before us. The first volume dealt with the parish of Bamburgh, the second with certain other northern parishes of the county; the third proceeds to the west, and constitutes Part I. of the portion treating of Hexhamshire, a region having a special interest and a special unity as having been, down to 1572, a separate regality possessed, for several centuries, by the archbishops of York. The present volume is prepared by Mr. Allen B. Hinds, who received much assistance from Canon Raine's standard book on *Hexham Priory*, and from his notes and collections. The volume treats of the regality in general and of the borough of Hexham in particular. There are brief accounts of the geology, agriculture and dialect of Hexhamshire, but the main interest lies in the lucid and learned accounts of the history of the regality, from the times of Queen Etheldrid's grant to bishop Wilfrid (674) to its abolition, of the church and priory of St. Andrew, and of the borough. The first is accompanied by the text of two surveys, one drawn up in 1547, the other in 1608. The history of the church includes an account of its architecture. The history of local government is fully treated, as was to be expected from an author of the modern Oxford school. The volume is illustrated with a dozen admirable photographs and with plans and drawings inserted in the text.

The last noteworthy edition of Bishop Burnet's *History of My Own Time* was that of Dr. Routh (1823, 1833). Mr. Osmund Airy has applied the abundant treasures of his learning, relative to that period, to the preparation of a new edition, of which the first volume, extending to the end of Book II. (1672) has now appeared (Oxford, Clarendon Press, pp. 607). The text has been collated with that of the original MS. in the Bodleian Library. It seems a little surprising that, apparently, no collation or other use has been made of the still more original MS., the partial rough draft in the British Museum (Harl. MS. 6584), from which Ranke nearly a quarter of a century ago derived such interesting results. All possible care has evidently been expended on the annotations. Nearly all the notes of Onslow and Dartmouth have been retained, some of those of Dean Swift, and many of those of Dr. Routh. These are all properly distinguished by initials. In addition, the present editor has supplied a very large amount of valuable illustrative material, derived from original sources, which have been printed since Dr. Routh's final edition appeared, and from other quarters into which his extensive and minute researches into the history of the reign of Charles II. have led him. So complete and so excellent otherwise is the apparatus that the new edition will probably long be the authoritative form of the *History*. The volume is a handsome one; it has no table of contents.

In *The Eastern Question and a Suppressed Chapter of History; Napoleon III. and the Kingdom of Roumania* (Boston, George H. Ellis, pp. 54) Mr. Stuart F. Weld labors, with much success, to exhibit the part which the French emperor, inspired in part by the sentiment of nationality, took in promoting the union of the two Danubian provinces and their eventual independence. His narrative is not wholly critical, and his plea for the emperor is sometimes pushed too far. But it is interesting and, since the episode with which it deals is unfamiliar to most persons, it is likely to do good as a contribution to a juster estimate of Napoleon III. in America.

The aims of Professor Albert Bushnell Hart's *American History told by Contemporaries* (Macmillan Co.) are stated in the preface to be: "First, to put within convenient reach of schools, libraries and scholars authoritative texts of rare or quaint writings in American history, contemporary with the events which they describe; and, in the second place, to give, in a succession of scenes, a notion of the movement and connection of the history of America, so that from this work by itself may be had an impression of the forces which have shaped our history, and the problems upon which they have worked." The design is to be carried out by means of four volumes. The first, now published (pp. xviii, 606), is occupied with the "Era of Colonization," 1492-1689. The second volume, under the title "Building of the Republic," will embrace the period 1689-1783; the third, "National Expansion," 1783-1844; the fourth, "Welding of the Nation," 1845-1897. The volume now issued

contains a hundred and fifty-seven extracts or documents, selected from the most various sources, and averaging somewhat less than four pages in length. First, the discoveries and early voyages are illustrated by a variety of extracts, ranging from the Saga of Eric the Red and the journal of Columbus to the narratives of Father Jogues and Father Marquette, and including many of the best bits of Hakluyt. The problems and processes of colonization are next exemplified by selections from contemporary English writers, like Harrison, and from the records of colonizing corporations. Then the Southern colonies, those of New England, and the Middle colonies are successively dealt with, first in narratives which show the most salient events or phases of the colonial history, and then in descriptions which depict the conditions of colonial life. Thus, extracts from Smith, Wingfield, Hamor and half-a-dozen other writers present famous episodes in the early history of Virginia, while Virginian life in the colonial period is illustrated by portions from the letters of Colonel William Fitzhugh, from Rev. John Clayton's report to the Royal Society, and from Hartwell, Blair and Chilton's *Present State of Virginia*. The mosaic is made with great skill, and the volume, as a whole, gives a most vivid and varied picture of the life and movement of the seventeenth century in America. The pieces are judiciously chosen, and come from a variety of authors so great that few school libraries contain a large proportion of them, while some of the books excerpted are distinctly rare. For the training of college students in the use of sources (within the limits within which this can be practised in colleges) varied extracts covering a large period are not so desirable as a completer collection of sources for a limited field; and the present collection is more likely to be used in schools. But many a college student, not to say many a professor, would find his comprehension of colonial history widened, and his appreciation of its interest heightened, if he would but read through this handsome volume consecutively. The series of extracts from the original sources is preceded by an introduction in which many valuable suggestions are made respecting the use which may be made of them and of the originals from which they are taken.

Vol. XIX. of the "New Jersey Archives" (*Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey*) edited, by authority derived from the state, by Mr. William Nelson, corresponding secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society, is the third volume devoted to newspaper matter. Mr. Nelson's invaluable account of early American newspapers and statement of the libraries in which they may be found is continued in alphabetical order through Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada and New Hampshire. The newspaper extracts relating to New Jersey are continued (from Vol. XII.) from 1751 to 1756. Drawn (chiefly) from the New York and Philadelphia papers of the time, they present an invaluable body of material for the illustration of the social history of the Jerseys, especially in such matters as servitude, land-holding and agriculture, crimes and lotteries.

The first edition of *Historical Collections relating to Gwynedd* (Pennsylvania), by Howard M. Jenkins, was exhausted soon after its publication in 1884. Mr. Jenkins now issues a second edition (Philadelphia, The Author, pp. 456), with corrections and additions, especially in the genealogical sections. The general plan and the substance of the text remain unchanged, and the same modest title is preserved. Though a complete history of this old township of Welsh Quakers was not contemplated by the author, but rather a series of chapters on special subjects, chiefly relating to its early years, yet within the limits which the author proposes to himself he provides a model of accurate local investigation.

The Boston Athenæum has printed, in a well-executed volume of 566 pages, *A Catalogue of the Washington Collection in the Boston Athenæum*, compiled and annotated with great care and with much bibliographical learning, by Mr. Appleton P. C. Griffin. It is now nearly forty years since the plans for such a catalogue were laid. The collection itself came into the possession of the institution in 1848, having been obtained, indirectly, from heirs of the general. The inventory of General Washington's library indicates 884 volumes, not counting pamphlets. Of these the Athenæum has 341. The first, and most important, division of the present volume consists of a catalogue of these books. Each entry is accompanied with proper bibliographical information, and in most cases with extracts from letters of or to Washington, or from his account-books, which show the circumstances under which he acquired the volume. Many, if not most, of the volumes are presentation copies. Accordingly the letters just mentioned, found chiefly in the library of the Department of State, but also industriously sought and consulted elsewhere, are of considerable literary or historical interest. Some of them make certain the authorship of anonyma, as in the case of the *View of the New England Illuminati* and other pamphlets of Rev. John Cosens Ogden. Washington's replies, when they show nothing else, show his tact and discretion. Part II. presents a less elaborate catalogue of other books derived from Mount Vernon, chiefly the former property of Judge Bushrod Washington. Part III. is a catalogue of the Athenæum's collection of Washington's writings, which, beyond the ordinary bibliographical material, contains a useful list (in bibliographical, not in chronological order) of letters of Washington printed elsewhere than in the standard collections of his writings. Part IV. is a catalogue of the Athenæum's Washingtoniana. An appendix, by Mr. W. C. Lane, gives the inventory of the library of General Washington, expanding or explaining the titles there given in abbreviated form, and presenting in notes the subsequent history of each book, so far as possible, and an indication of the present location and ownership. Many students of American history beside the special students of Washington will find the volume useful and informing.

It being now more than a generation since the issue of the last extensive history of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, the General

Conference of 1889 took steps toward the preparation of a new book on the subject. The result is a *History of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ*, by the Rev. Dr. Daniel Berger (Dayton, United Brethren Publishing House, pp. 682). The plan is comprehensive. The general history of the church and of its general conferences is followed by an account of the development and progress of institutions established to promote special departments of its work, such as publication, missionary activity and education; by a brief history of each local conference, and by historical and statistical tables. As is usually the case with American denominational histories, the earlier chapters of the narrative are the most interesting, though the writer has here obtained few materials beyond those used by Spayth. In tracing the history of Philip William Otterbein and Martin Boehm, and of the process by which the new organization, with its Arminian and revivalist spirit, was built up out of materials supplied by the German Reformed and Mennonite churches, Dr. Berger is led inevitably to present to some extent a picture of the religious and social condition of the better sort of German inhabitants of Pennsylvania and Maryland a hundred and twenty years ago. The rest of the book, though carefully prepared and well written, and animated by a liberal spirit in treating of controversies, lacks this element of personal interest. Like our denominational histories generally, it is a history of the clergy and of the organization rather than one which enables the reader to estimate the laity, to judge of their mental and moral condition and religious characteristics, and so to "place" the denomination as an ingredient and force in American life. But within its limits the book is a valuable record of a religious body now numbering some 240,000 communicants, mostly in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.